YUKON HOUSING CORPORATION FINANCIAL STATEMENTS March 31, 2025 (audited)

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Yukon Housing Corporation PO Box 2703 (Y-1), Whitehorse, Yukon YIA 2C6

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. The integrity and objectivity of the data in these financial statements are management's responsibility.

Management is responsible for developing and maintaining books of account, records, financial and management controls, information systems and management practices. These are designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the reliability of financial information; that assets are safeguarded and controlled; and that transactions are in accordance with the Financial Administration Act as well as the Housing Corporation Act and the bylaws of the Yukon Housing Corporation (the Corporation).

The Board of Directors (the Board) is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control. The Board exercises its responsibility through the Finance and Audit and Risk Management Committee, which meets on a periodic basis with management and the independent external auditor to review the manner in which these groups are performing their responsibilities and to discuss auditing, internal controls and other relevant financial matters. The Board of Directors reviews the audited financial statements with the external auditor before their approval.

The Corporation's external auditor, the Auditor General of Canada, is responsible for auditing the financial statements and issuing her report thereon which is included with the audited financial statements. The Auditor General of Canada addresses her report to the Minister responsible for the Yukon Housing Corporation.

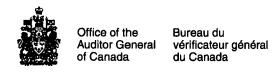
Samantha Paterson

President

Daniel Jirousek

Director, Finance and Risk Management

September 18, 2025



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister responsible for the Yukon Housing Corporation

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Yukon Housing Corporation (the Corporation), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of operations and accumulated surplus, statement of change in net debt and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at 31 March 2025, and the results of its operations, changes in its net debt, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities* for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements,
 whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those
 risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for
 our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is
 higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery,
 intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's Internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Compliance with Specified Authorities

Opinion

In conjunction with the audit of the financial statements, we have audited transactions of the Yukon Housing Corporation coming to our notice for compliance with specified authorities. The specified authorities against which compliance was audited are the *Financial Administration Act* of Yukon and regulations, the *Housing Corporation Act* and regulations, and the by-laws of the Yukon Housing Corporation.

In our opinion, the transactions of the Yukon Housing Corporation that came to our notice during the audit of the financial statements have complied, in all material respects, with the specified authorities referred to above. Further, as required by the *Housing Corporation Act*, we report that, in our opinion, the accounting principles in Canadian public sector accounting standards have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. In addition, in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Yukon Housing Corporation and the financial statements are in agreement therewith.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance with Specified Authorities

Management is responsible for the Yukon Housing Corporation's compliance with the specified authorities named above, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the Yukon Housing Corporation to comply with the specified authorities.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance with Specified Authorities

Our audit responsibilities include planning and performing procedures to provide an audit opinion and reporting on whether the transactions coming to our notice during the audit of the financial statements are in compliance with the specified authorities referred to above.

Lana Dar, CPA, CA

Lana Dar

Principal

for the Auditor General of Canada

Vancouver, Canada 18 September 2025



Statement of Financial Position as at March 31, 2025

	 2025		2024
-	(thousands of		lars)
Financial assets			
Cash (Note 3)	\$ 19,653	\$	25,974
Accounts receivable (Notes 4 and 21)	6,458		7,144
Due from the Government of Yukon (Notes 15(a) and 21)	-		900
Mortgages and loans receivable (Notes 5 and 21)	 25,755	_	27,741
	 51,866		61,759
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 21)	5,810		7,770
Environmental liability (Note 6)	1,554		754
Asset retirement obligation (Note 20)	8,957		8,992
Due to the Government of Yukon (Notes 15(a) and 21)	119		
Deferred revenue (Note 7)	15,096		25,693
Long-term debt (Notes 8 and 21)	8,514		8,958
Post-employment benefits (Note 9)	2,605		2,230
Advances - Government of Yukon (Note 11)	 20,551		17,999
	 63,206		72,396
Net debt	(11,340)		(10,637)
Non-financial assets			
Tangible capital assets (Note 12 and Schedule B)	137,615		118,333
Prepaid expenses and inventories held for use (Note 19)	 3,581		3,563
	 141,196		121,896
Accumulated surplus	\$ 129,856	\$	111,259

Contractual obligations and contingencies (Note 16) Contractual rights (Note 17)

Approved by the Board of Directors

Anne Kenned

Director

Director



Yukon Housing Corporation Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus for the year ended March 31, 2025

	2025	2024
Main		
Estimates		
(Note 1(c))	Actual	Actual
(th	nousands of dollar	s)
	\$ 9,350	\$ 8,526
		6,279
		2,202
2,/54	2,/54	3,029
-	111	-
25	28	247
1,224	2,779	1,654
20	656	268
60	50	53
28,970	32,755	22,258
19,383	21,558	15,171
16,176	20,666	20,668
4,600	3,464	4,810
3,271	3,353	3,521
2,647	2,960	2,187
2,678	2,865	2,405
302	522	524
49,057	55,388	49,286
(20,087)	(22,633)	(27,028)
·		21,212
11,788	9,020	9,391
-	- 502	718 502
43,280	41,230	31,823
\$ 23,193	18,597	4,795
	111,259	106,464
	Estimates (Note 1(c)) (the second state of the	Main Estimates (Note 1(c))



Yukon Housing Corporation Statement of Change in Net Debt for the year ended March 31, 2025

			2025			2024
	_	Main stimates Note 1(c))	Actual			
		(-	thousa	nds of dollars	i)	
Surplus for the year	\$	23,193	\$	18,597	\$	4,795
Effect of change in tangible capital assets Acquisitions Change in asset retirement obligation estimate Amortization of tangible capital assets Write-down of tangible capital assets		(27,309) - 4,600		(23,142) 396 3,464		(8,858) 394 4,810 75
write down or tangine capital assets		(22,709)		(19,282)		(3,579)
Effect of change in other non-financial assets Consumption of prepaid expenses Purchase of prepaid expenses Purchase of inventories held for use		- -		325 (185) (158)		271 (190) -
		-		(18)		81
(Increase) decrease in net debt	\$	484		(703)		1,297
Net debt at beginning of year				(10,637)		(11,934)
Net debt at end of year			\$	(11,340)	\$	(10,637)



Yukon Housing Corporation Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2025

the year ended March 31, 2023		2025	2024		
		(thousands	s of dol	lars)	
Operating transactions Surplus for the year	\$	18,597	\$	4,795	
Adjustments for non-cash items	Ţ	10,557	Ų	4,733	
Funding from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation		(11,510)			
Amortization of tangible capital assets (Note 12 and Schedule B)		3,464		4,810	
Change in environmental liability estimate (Note 6)		1,854		360	
Change in asset retirement obligation estimate (Note 20)		(67)		(573)	
Accretion expense (Note 20)		404		299	
Post-employment benefits expense (Note 9)		185		221	
Bad debt expense (Schedule A)		530		152	
Mortgages receivable allowances / discounts (Note 5)		(176)		306	
Write-downs of tangible capital assets (Schedule B)		-		75	
Transfer revenue from Government of Yukon		-		476	
		13,281		10,921	
Changes in accruals of operating cash receipts or (payments)		1,075		16,143	
Cash provided by operating transactions		14,356		27,064	
Capital transactions					
Acquisition of tangible capital assets		(22,576)		(8,684)	
Cash used for capital transactions		(22,576)		(8,684)	
Investing transactions					
Issuances of mortgages receivable		(3,034)		(2,266)	
Repayments of mortgages receivable		5,182		3,553	
Repayments of land sales agreements receivable		14		183	
Cash provided by investing transactions		2,162		1,470	
Financing transactions					
Repayments of long-term debt		(249)		(497)	
Repayments of land sales agreements payable		(14)		(183)	
Cash used for financing transactions		(263)		(680)	
(Decrease) increase in cash		(6,321)		19,170	
Cash at beginning of year (Note 3)		25,974		6,804	
Cash at end of year (Note 3)	\$	19,653	\$	25,974	
Interest received in the year Interest paid in the year	\$	2,383 28	\$	1,654 38	



1. Authority and operations

(a) Authority

Yukon Housing Corporation (the Corporation) was established in 1972 by the Housing Corporation Act of Yukon to undertake, carry to completion, or assist in the provision, development, maintenance and management of housing. The Corporation is subject to the Financial Administration Act of Yukon. Disbursements for operations and loans are authorized by the Yukon Legislative Assembly through the Appropriation Acts.

(b) Mission

The mission of the Corporation is to work collaboratively to provide responsive and innovative solutions to diverse housing needs and vulnerabilities.

In carrying out its mission, the Corporation provides rental housing at below market rents to applicants who qualify for social housing. Rental income received from housing tenants is less than the associated costs of supplying these rental units. The Corporation also provides loans for the purpose of housing. The Corporation is dependent on the Government of Yukon for funding its operations.

Pursuant to Section 45(1) of the Housing Corporation Act, the Commissioner in Executive Council established Housing Advisory Boards in the communities of Carcross, Carmacks, Dawson City, Faro, Haines Junction, Mayo, Ross River, Teslin, Watson Lake and Whitehorse. Local Housing Advisory Boards involve local community members in the decision making process regarding housing in their community. They provided advisory services to the Corporation and a review function in appeals of decisions made by the Corporation. In 2021-22, these Housing Advisory Boards became inactive. Effective March 7, 2024, Order-in-council 2024-45 and Order-in-Council 2024-44 repealed the Housing Advisory Boards and Advisory Board Regulations respectively for Carcross, Carmacks, Dawson City, Faro, Haines Junction, Mayo, Ross River, Teslin, Watson Lake, and Whitehorse.

(c) Main Estimates

The Main Estimates figures are from the Main Estimates approved by the Yukon Legislative Assembly in 2024. These figures do not reflect changes arising from the Supplementary Estimates approved later in the year by the Yukon Legislative Assembly.

2. Significant accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. Significant accounting policies are as follows:

(a) Funding and advances from the Government of Yukon

A funding agreement between the Corporation and the Government of Yukon authorizes the Government of Yukon to provide the Corporation with an annual operations and maintenance transfer payment and a capital transfer payment. The transfer payments are equal to the Corporation's actual net operating deficit and net capital expenditures calculated in accordance with the funding agreement and reported to the Government of Yukon in the Corporation's final Period 12 Variance Report. The transfer payments are recognized in accordance with the Corporation's policy for the recognition of government transfers (Note 2(h)). Advances provided by the Government of Yukon in excess of the transfer payments are recorded as a liability of the Corporation (Note 11).



2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Funding and advances from the Government of Yukon (continued)

The free rental of a social housing building provided by the Government of Yukon to the Corporation is recorded as rental assistance in-kind revenue and offsetting building services in-kind expenses (Note 15(b) and Schedule A).

(b) Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and bank balances.

(c) Mortgages and loans receivable

Mortgages receivable are recorded at amortized cost less any amount for valuation allowances.

Based on historical loss experience, management establishes a valuation allowance for impaired loans. Mortgages are classified as impaired when the Corporation no longer has reasonable assurance of timely collection of the full amount of principal and interest due. The valuation allowance adjusts a mortgage's carrying value to its net recoverable value.

Loans with concessionary terms are reviewed annually. Concessionary loans are recorded at the discounted value of the loan after the grant portion has been charged to concessionary loan discount expense. For concessionary loans, subsequent to initial valuation, the loans are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The discounted value and the effective interest rate are determined using the Corporation's average borrowing rate at the date of issuance. The grant portion is calculated as the difference between the face value and the discounted value of the loan and is recorded as concessionary loans discount expense at the date of issue. The amortization of the discount would be recorded as an increase in the loan balance and an increase to interest income.

Housing industry loans are provided to private organizations and individuals as a way to finance the construction of more affordable rental units. These loans are also provided to organizations that are seeking financing to build shelters to accommodate social programs.

Loans receivable from lots sold to purchasers for residential, commercial and recreational purposes under land sales agreements are recorded at the lower of cost or net recoverable value.



2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost, net of accumulated amortization. Interest on loans during construction of capital assets is capitalized. Costs include all cost directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the tangible capital asset, including installing the asset at the location and in the condition necessary for its intended use. Cost incurred for maintenance and repairs are accounted for as expenses in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus. Assets under construction are not amortized until available for use. On an annual basis, the Corporation reassesses the useful life of their assets.

Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method, over the estimated useful lives of assets.

Social and staff housing projects:

Standard construction	60 years
Mobile home units	40 years
Social and staff housing betterment	15 years
Office building	60 years
Other facilities	15 years
Furnishings and equipment	5 to 15 years
Vehicles	6 years
Computer systems	3 years
Leasehold improvements	remaining lease term

Tangible capital assets are written down when conditions indicate that they no longer contribute to the Corporation's ability to provide services. The write-downs are accounted for as expenses in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus.

(e) Environmental liability

A contaminated site is a site at which substances occur in concentrations that exceed the maximum acceptable amounts under an environmental standard. The Corporation recognizes a provision for environmental clean-up when all of the following conditions are prevalent: an environmental standard exists; the level of contamination has been determined to exceed the environmental standard; the Corporation is directly responsible or accepts responsibility; it is expected that future economic benefits will be given up; and a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made at that time. A liability is recognized and the costs associated with the clean-up are expensed during the year when the Corporation is obligated to incur such costs. The estimate of a liability includes costs directly attributable to remediation activities. Costs would include post-remediation operation, maintenance and monitoring that are an integral part of the remediation strategy for a contaminated site.



2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are expected to be provided to employees of the Corporation after employment but before retirement. These benefits include severance benefits and accumulated sick and vacation leave benefits that are paid in cash when employment is terminated. The Corporation recognizes the obligation for these benefits as a liability and uses an actuary to estimate the amount of the obligation. Expenses related to post-employment benefits are recognized in the period in which the employee's service is rendered and the benefit is earned. The accrued benefit liability for these benefits is calculated as the accrued benefit obligation adjusted by unamortized actuarial gains or losses. Net actuarial gains and losses are amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected average remaining service life of the active employees commencing with the period following the determination of the net actuarial gains or losses.

(g) Retirement benefits

All eligible employees participate in the Public Service Pension Plan (the Plan) administered by the Government of Canada. The Corporation's contribution to the Plan reflects the full cost as employer. This amount is currently based on a multiple of the employees' required contributions, and may change over time depending on the experience of the Plan. The Corporation's contributions are expensed during the year in which the services are rendered and represent the total pension obligation of the Corporation. The Corporation is not currently required to make contributions with respect to any actuarial deficiencies of the Plan.

(h) Revenue recognition

Government transfers are recognized as revenues when the transfer is authorized and any eligibility criteria are met, except to the extent that transfer stipulations give rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability. Transfers are recognized as deferred revenue when transfer stipulations give rise to a liability. Transfer revenue is recognized as the stipulation liabilities are settled.

Interest income on mortgages is recognized using the effective interest method. When a mortgage becomes impaired, recognition of interest ceases; thereafter, interest income for impaired loans is recognized on a cash basis.

Revenues from transactions with performance obligations occur when there is an enforceable promise to transfer goods or services directly to a payor in return for promised consideration. These revenues are recognized when control of the benefits associated with the goods or services have transferred and there is no unfulfilled performance obligation. Where consideration is received from a payor prior to the provision of goods or services, these amounts are initially included in unearned revenue provided the definition of a liability is met. They are subsequently recognized as revenue as performance obligations are met. Rental and related client services income represent rent and fees charged to tenants, and consist of single performance obligations that are satisfied over time. These revenues are recognized when the services are provided in accordance with the terms of the rental agreements.



2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Revenue recognition (continued)

Transactions without performance obligations are either voluntary or involuntary. Revenue from involuntary transactions arise because the right to the economic resource is attributable to legislation based on constitutional authority or delegated constitutional authority. These revenues are recognized when the Corporation's economic resources increase without a direct transfer of goods or services to a payor.

(i) Expenses

Expenses are recorded on an accrual basis. Transfer payments are recorded as expenses when authorized and recipients have met eligibility criteria.

(j) Asset retirement obligation

A liability for an asset retirement obligation (ARO) is recognized at the best estimate of the amount required to retire a tangible capital asset at the financial statement date when there is a legal obligation for the Corporation to incur retirement costs, a past transaction or event giving rise to the liability has occurred, it is expected that future economic benefits will be given up, and a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made. The best estimate of the liability includes all costs directly attributable to asset retirement activities, based on information available at year-end. The best estimate of an asset retirement obligation incorporates a present value technique, when the cash flows required to settle or otherwise extinguish an asset retirement obligation are expected to occur over extended future periods. The discount rate used reflects the Corporation's cost of borrowing, associated with the estimated number of years to complete the retirement or remediation.

When a liability for an asset retirement obligation is initially recognized, a corresponding asset retirement cost is capitalized to the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset and amortized over the asset's estimated useful life. Asset retirement obligations which are incurred incrementally with use of the asset are recognized in the period incurred with a corresponding asset retirement cost expensed in the period. An asset retirement obligation may arise in connection with a tangible capital asset that is not recognized or no longer in productive use. In this case, the asset retirement cost would be expensed.

At each financial reporting date, the carrying amount of the liability is reviewed. The Corporation recognizes period-to-period changes to the liability due to the passage of time as accretion expense. Changes to the liability arising from revisions to either the timing, the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows or the discount rate are recognized as an increase or decrease to the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset. Once the related tangible capital asset is no longer in productive use, changes to the liability are recognized as an expense in the period they are incurred. The Corporation continues to recognize the liability until it is settled or otherwise extinguished. Disbursements made to settle the liability are deducted from the reported liability when they are made. The Corporation reviews its estimates of asset retirement obligation annually.



2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, contractual obligations and contingencies. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty. As adjustments to these estimates become necessary, they are recorded in the financial statements in the year they become known. The effect on the financial statements of changes to such estimates and assumptions in future periods could be significant; although, at the time of preparation of these statements, the Corporation believes the estimates and assumptions to be reasonable.

Significant management estimates include: valuation of mortgages and loans receivable, valuation of accounts receivable, determination of amortization of tangible capital assets, valuation of post-employment benefits, estimation of contractual obligations and contingencies, environmental liability and asset retirement obligation.

Contingencies result from uncertain situations whose outcome depends on one or more future events. Contingent liabilities are possible liabilities which could become actual liabilities if one or more future events occur. If it is likely that an event could occur, and a reasonable estimate of the liability can be made, a provision is recognized, and the expense is recorded. If the likelihood of the event cannot be determined or if the amount involved cannot be reasonably estimated, a contingency is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

The estimation of the environmental liability is subject to a high degree of measurement uncertainty because the existence and extent of contamination, the responsibility for clean-up and the timing and cost of remediation cannot be reliably estimated in all circumstances. The degree of measurement uncertainty resulting from the estimation of the environmental liability cannot be reasonably determined. At the time of preparation of these financial statements, management believes the estimates and assumptions to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, the effect on the financial statements of changes to such estimates and assumptions in future periods could be significant.

The estimation of asset retirement obligation is subject to a high degree of uncertainty because the existence and extent of contamination, and the associated cost of remediation cannot be reliably estimated in all circumstances. The best estimate of an asset retirement obligation incorporates a present value technique when the cash flow required to settle or otherwise extinguish an asset retirement obligation is expected to occur over extended periods. The discount rate used reflects the Corporation's cost of borrowing associated with the estimated number of years to complete the retirement or remediation. At the time of preparation of these financial statements, management believes the estimates and assumptions to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, the effect on the financial statements of changes to such estimates and assumptions in future periods could be significant.



2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(I) Related party transactions

The Corporation is related to all Government of Yukon departments, territorial corporations and key management personnel. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Corporation. Significant transactions with related parties and balances at year-end are disclosed separately in the financial statements and notes thereto.

Inter-entity transactions are transactions between commonly controlled entities. Inter-entity transactions are recorded on a gross basis and are measured at the carrying amount, except for the following: when inter-entity transactions are undertaken on similar terms and conditions to those adopted if the entities were dealing at arm's length, or where costs provided are recovered, they are measured at the exchange amount.

Related party transactions other than inter-entity transactions are recorded at the exchange amount.

The Corporation receives certain services provided by the Government of Yukon without charge (Note 15(b)).

(m) Financial instruments

The Corporation's financial instruments include cash, accounts receivable, due from/to the Government of Yukon, mortgages and loans receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, long-term debt and advances from the Government of Yukon. The carrying value of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these financial assets and liabilities.

The following is a list of the Corporation's financial instruments and their related measurement basis as at March 31, 2025.

Financial Assets	Measurement Basis
Cash	Cost
Accounts receivable	Cost
Due from the Government of Yukon	Cost
Mortgages and loans receivable	Amortized cost
Financial Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Cost
Due to the Government of Yukon	Cost
Advances - Government of Yukon	Cost
Long-term debt	

As all financial instruments are measured at cost or amortized cost, there have been no remeasurement gains or losses. Therefore, the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses has been excluded from these financial statements. Financial instruments measured at amortized cost use the effective interest method.

All financial assets are tested annually for impairment. When financial assets are impaired, impairment losses are recorded in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus.



3. Cash

	2025	2024
	(thousands	of dollars)
Cash		
Bank balances	\$ 19,650	\$ 25,971
Cash on hand	3	3
	\$ 19,653	\$ 25,974

During the year, the Corporation formally cancelled its overdraft facility (2024 - up to \$11,000,000, at bank prime less 0.85%) as the facility had not been utilized in current or previous fiscal year.



4. Accounts receivable

	2025		2024	
	(thousands of dollar			
Due from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation				
- National Housing Strategy Agreement	\$	5,837	\$	6,389
- Social Housing Agreement		185		201
Receivable from tenants		985		887
Other receivables		445		549
Less: Valuation allowance for receivable from tenants		(881)		(708)
Less: Valuation allowance for other receivables		(113)		(174)
	\$	6,458	\$	7,144

Valuation allowances for tenants and other receivables are calculated based on amounts greater than 90 days.

On April 1, 2018 the Corporation entered into an agreement with CMHC to access funding under the National Housing Strategy Agreement (NHS). Under this 10 year agreement and its subsequent amendments (2019/2020 to 2027/2028), CMHC agreed to contribute up to \$54,983,000 (various amounts each year) for project commitments made by the Corporation to increase access to housing, reduce housing need and achieve better housing solutions across the spectrum. Significant amendments include the addition of the Canada Housing Benefit and Canada Housing Benefit (Gender-Based Violence) Initiatives for a contribution of \$15,423,000 under the 10 year agreement. As at March 31, 2025 the amount receivable under the NHS is \$5,837,000 (2024 - \$6,389,000).

On August 14, 1998 the Corporation entered into an agreement with CMHC to access funding under the Social Housing Agreement (SHA). Under this 31 year agreement (1999/2000 to 2029/2030) CMHC agreed to contribute up to \$114,379,000 for the Corporation to assume full responsibility for the management of various public housing programs specified in the SHA. As at March 31, 2025 the amount receivable under the SHA is \$185,000 (2024 - \$201,000).



5. Mortgages and loans receivable

	Stated		
	interest rates	2025	2024
	%	(thousands	of dollars)
Mortgages receivable			
Home Ownership	0.00 - 6.08	\$ 16,417	\$ 20,009
Loans with terms up to five years, secured by registered charges against real property, repayable in blended weekly, bi-weekly or monthly payments at fixed rates of interest and with maturities up to 2030.			
Owner Build	3.89 - 5.98	3,421	4,029
Loans are advanced during the construction phase of a home for a maximum period of two years with interest of 1% below posted average five year rate of major banks. Repayment terms are up to five years, commencing upon completion of construction, secured by registered charges against real property with maturities up to 2030.			
Developer Build	0.00 - 5.60	5,583	3,268
Loans are advanced during the land and infrastructure development or construction phase of a home. Repayment terms are up to four years, commencing on the loan agreement date, secured by registered charges against real property with maturity up to 2027.			
Repair and Upgrade	0.00 - 8.20	749	947
Loans with terms up to 12 years, secured by registered charges against real property or chattel mortgages, repayable in blended weekly, bi-weekly or monthly payments at fixed rates of interest with maturities up to 2030.			
Flood Relief Initiative	0.00	165	181
Unsecured loans on residential properties to cover the costs of restoring, repairing and replacing items damaged by flooding. Maturities up to 2036.			



5. Mortgages and loans receivable (continued)

	Stated		
	interest rates	2025	2024
	%	(thousands	of dollars)
Housing Industry Loans Loans with terms up to 25 years, secured by registered charges against real property or general security agreements, repayable in blended bi-weekly or monthly payments at fixed rates of interest with maturities up to 2029.	2.25 - 8.20	189	238
Subtotal mortgages and loans receivable Less: Discount for loans receivable with concessionary terms* Less: Allowance for impaired loans		26,524 (655) (114)	28,672 (769) (176)
Net mortgages and loans receivable		25,755	27,727
Land sales agreements receivable	not applicable	-	14
Unsecured loans on residential, commercial and recreational lots, repayable in blended annual payments at fixed rates of interest. Total mortgages and loans receivable		\$ 25,755	\$ 27,741
*The total remaining principal \$5,761,000 (2024 - \$4,604,000) is for 11	loans (2024 - 12	loans).	
These mortgages and loans receivable earn interest at the following weight	Jhted average rat	es:	
		2025	2024
Mortgages receivable		3.71%	3.48%
Land sales agreements receivable		-	5.00%



6. Environmental liability

Changes in the environmental liability are as follows:

		2025	2024	
		ds of dollars)		
Balance at beginning of year	\$	754	\$	579
Expenditures in current year relating to remediation		(1,054)		(185)
Revision of estimated remediation cost of existing sites		1,854		100
New sites assessed during fiscal year				260
Balance at end of year	\$	1,554	\$	754

As at March 31, 2025, the Corporation was aware of 5 sites (2024 – 5 sites) where the Corporation is obligated or is likely obligated to incur costs. During the year, remediation work was undertaken at one site (2024 – one site). Estimated remediation costs for existing sites have been revised based on a report prepared by an independent consultant.

During the year, the Corporation purchased a property in Whitehorse. An underground fuel tank has been identified during a Phase I environmental site assessment. The extent of the contamination cannot be reliably estimated; therefore, no environmental liability amount has been recorded in these financial statements.

Notable sites within the environmental liability include:

- In 2010, it was confirmed that approximately 20,000 liters of fuel oil spilled under two of the Corporation's properties in Dawson City. Remediation work for the spill was completed and estimated future costs of \$96,000 (2024 \$96,000) are for ongoing water and soil monitoring. During the year, the Corporation identified new soil contamination on the same site during a construction project and estimated that the total cost to complete the new remediation work is \$1,648,000. The Corporation has incurred remediation costs of \$1,014,000 (2024 nil). The estimated future costs are \$634,000 (2024 \$260,000).
- In 2024, the Corporation removed some underground fuel tanks at its head office in Whitehorse and incurred remediation costs of \$185,000. The estimated future costs associated with additional field investigations, reporting and regulatory closure are \$251,000 (2024 \$150,000).
- In 2015, a split fuel line occurred under a house owned by the Corporation in Dawson City. Approximately 800 liters of fuel leaked from the oil storage tank. The estimated future costs associated with this spill are \$129,000 (2024 \$100,000).
- In 2010, a heating fuel release was identified under a residential property owned by the Corporation in Watson Lake. Accessible contaminated soil and water was recovered and disposed and residual soil contamination and groundwater is likely present. The estimated future costs associated with additional field investigations, reporting and regulatory closure are \$129,000 (2024 \$93,000).
- In 2009, a diesel fuel release was identified under a residential property owned by the Corporation in Old Crow. Accessible contaminated soil was excavated and residual soil contamination is likely present. The estimated future costs associated with additional field investigations, reporting and regulatory closure are \$308,000 (2024 \$8,000).



7. Deferred revenue

		2025		2024	
	(thousand			ls of dollars)	
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) funding					
- Northern Carve Out	\$	11,529	\$	17,798	
- National Housing Strategy		1,483		2,404	
- Rapid Housing Initiative #3		1,000		5,000	
- National Housing Co-Investment Fund		750		-	
- Yukon First Nations - Multi-unit Residential Building Workshop		3		114	
- Investment in Affordable Housing		-		28	
Unearned rent		331		349	
	\$	15,096	\$	25,693	

Northern Carve Out pertains to funds received from CMHC for the construction of at least 85 net new housing units. During the year, the Corporation recognized \$6,269,000 of the deferred balance into revenue as the Corporation satisfied the stipulations associated with the construction projects approved by CMHC. The Corporation expects that the remaining stipulations of the agreement will be met on or before the project substantial completion dates, in fiscal year 2028.

Rapid Housing Initiative #3 pertains to funds received from CMHC for the development of affordable multi-residential housing units. During the year, the Corporation recognized \$4,000,000 of the deferred balance into revenue as the Corporation satisfied the related stipulations. The Corporation expects that the remaining stipulations of the agreement will be met on or before the project completion date, in fiscal year 2026.

National Housing Strategy pertains to funds received under the multi-year National Housing Strategy Agreement (Note 4).

National Housing Co-Investment Fund pertains to funds received for repairing a minimum of 50 residential units. The Corporation expects that the stipulations of the agreement will be met on or before the project completion date, in fiscal year 2027.

Unearned rent relates to prepayments made by tenants for future months.



8. Long-term debt

	Stated interest rates %	2025 (thousand		 2024
Mortgages payable to CMHC (guaranteed by the Government of Yukon) Loan repayable in blended monthly payment at a fixed rate of interest and with maturity in fiscal year 2029, secured by fixed charge against a housing project with net book value of \$497,000 (2024 - \$527,000).	5.00	\$	199	\$ 251
Loans payable to CMHC (guaranteed by the Government of Yukon) Unsecured loans repayable in blended periodic installments at fixed	7.50 - 9.50		165	293
rates of interest to maturity and with maturities up to fiscal year 2029.				
Loans payable to the Government of Yukon Repayable without interest in periodic instalments to fiscal year 2027.	0.00		8,150	8,400
Land sales agreements due to the Government of Yukon, unsecured Land sales agreements fully repaid during the year.	not applicable		-	14
Total long-term debt		\$	8,514	\$ 8,958

The mortgages and loans payable to CMHC bear interest at the following weighted average interest rates:

	2025	2024
Mortgages payable to CMHC	5.00%	5.00%
Loans payable to CMHC	8.09%	7.98%

The loans payable to the Government of Yukon do not bear interest. The Corporation expects the loans payable to the Government of Yukon will be renewed upon maturity.

Principal repayments required over the next five years are as follows:

			Loans Payable					
	Mortg	gages		Government				
	Payable		CMHC		of Yukon		•	Total
			(tho	usands of c	dollars	;)		
2026	\$	55	\$	139	\$	5,150	\$	5,344
2027		58		11		3,000		3,069
2028		60		12		-		72
2029		26		3		-		29
2030		-		-		•		-
Thereafter		-		•				-
Total	\$	199	\$	165	\$	8,150	\$	8,514



9. Post-employment benefits

The Corporation provides post-employment benefits to its employees based on years of service and salary. These benefits consist of severance benefits and unused sick and vacation leave.

The actuarial obligation for sick and vacation leave and severance benefits is calculated using the projected benefit method prorated on service. Post-employment benefits are not funded and thus have no assets, resulting in a plan deficit equal to the accrued benefit obligation. Benefits will be paid from future appropriations or other sources of revenue.

2025

2024

The results measured at March 31 are summarized as follows:

	2025		2024		
		thousands	of do	ollars)	
Accrued benefit liability, beginning of year	\$	2,230	\$	2,497	
Payment to (from) Government departments for staff transfers		332		(421)	
Add: Post-employment benefits expenses					
Current service costs		186		187	
Interest on accrued benefit liability		81		95	
Amortization of net actuarial (gains) losses		(82)		(61)	
Less: Benefits paid during the year		(142)		(67)	
Accrued benefit liability, end of year		2,605		2,230	
Unamortized net actuarial gain		(348)		(659)	
Accrued benefit obligation, end of year	\$	2,257	\$	1,571	
The significant actuarial assumptions were:				- 	
	:	2025		2024	
Discount rate		3.50%		4.90%	
Inflation		2.00%		2.00%	
Expected average remaining service life of active employees	1	1.8 years	11	1.8 years	
Seniority and Promotional Salary Increases - based on the annual rates from the Public Service Pension Plan	Marc	March 31, 2020 valuation			

The most recent actuarial valuation made for these post-employment benefits was extrapolated to March 31, 2025 based on census data at December 31, 2022. The next required valuation with updated census would be as of March 31, 2026.

Included in the total accrued benefit obligation at March 31, 2025 are vacation leave of \$777,000 (2024 - \$445,000) and accumulated sick leave of \$457,000 (2024 - \$305,000).

The post-employment benefit expense for the financial year is \$185,000 (2024 - \$221,000).



10. Retirement benefits

Substantially all of the employees of the Corporation are covered by the Public Service Pension Plan (the Plan), a contributory defined benefit plan established through legislation and sponsored by the Government of Canada. Contributions are required by both the employees and the Corporation. The President of the Treasury Board of Canada sets the required employer contributions based on a multiple of the employees' required contribution. The general contribution effective at year end was \$1.01 (2024 - \$1.02) for every dollar contributed by the employee, and \$5.09 (2024 - \$4.63) for every dollar contributed by the employee for the portion of the employee's salary above \$210,200 (2024 - \$202,200). For new employees who are participating in the Plan on or after January 1, 2013, the Corporation contributes \$1.00 (2024 - \$1.00) for every dollar contributed by the employee, and \$5.09 (2024 - \$4.63) for every dollar contributed by the employee for the portion of the employee's salary above \$210,200 (2024 - \$202,200).

Contributions during the year were as follows:

	2	025	2	024	
	(t	(thousands of dollars			
Employer's contribution	\$	728	\$	717	
Employees' contribution		713		713	

The Government of Canada holds a statutory obligation for the payment of benefits relating to the Plan. Pension benefits generally accrue up to a maximum period of 35 years at an annual rate of two percent of pensionable service times the average of the best five consecutive years of earnings. The benefits are coordinated with Canada Pension Plan benefits and they are indexed to inflation.

11. Advances - Government of Yukon

Advances from the Government of Yukon represent a series of working capital advances by the Government of Yukon to the Corporation. These advances are repayable on demand and without interest.

	2025			2024
		(thousands	of d	ollars)
Balance at beginning of year	\$	17,999	\$	17,523
Cash advanced during the year		43,280		31,079
Operations and maintenance transfer payment		(9,020)		(9,391)
Capital transfer payment		(31,708)		(21,212)
		2,552		476
Balance at end of year	\$	20,551	\$	17,999

From time to time, the Corporation repays in substance by requesting less cash than what was approved in the operating and capital transfer payments from the Government of Yukon. As a result, this repayment and the corresponding portion of these transfer payments are non-cash transactions. During the year, the Corporation did not repay in substance any amount.



12. Tangible capital assets

				_		2025		2024
						(thousand:	s of d	ollars)
			Accumulated		١	let Book	١	let Book
	Cost		Amortization Val		Value			Value
Land	\$	5,989	\$	-	\$	5,989	\$	5,189
Social housing		184,119		61,298		122,821		103,438
Staff housing		23,168		16,365		6,803		7,423
Office building		2,071		1,802		269		316
Other facilities		679		561		118		73
Furnishings and equipment		4,308		2,693		1,615		1,894
Computer systems		295		295		-		
(Schedule B)	\$	220,629	\$	83,014	\$	137,615	\$	118,333

On April 1, 2024, the Corporation reviewed the estimated useful lives of its building and mobile home assets recorded under social housing, staff housing and office building. As a result, the useful life of buildings and standard construction housing was increased from a range of 40 to 50 years to 60 years and the useful life of mobile home units was increased from a range of 20 to 30 years to 40 years to reflect the expected service potential. This change in estimate has been applied prospectively. The impact on the current year's amortization expense was a decrease of approximately \$1,400,000.

At March 31, 2025, there were construction projects in progress in the amount of \$10,269,000 (2024 - \$8,350,000). There was no interest incurred for the construction of tangible capital assets in the current year or previous year.

13. Rental and related client services income

	2025			2024
		(thousand:	of do	ollars)
Rental income	\$	8,701	\$	8,003
Related client services income		649	_	523
	\$	9,350	\$	8,526

2025

2024



14. Expenses by object

	2025			2024
		(thousand	s of d	ollars)
Transfer payments (Grants/Program advances)	\$	21,642	\$	15,111
Personnel, training and post-employment benefits		10,048		9,532
Materials, supplies and services		8,948		6,149
Repairs and maintenance		6,373		10,445
Amortization		3,464		4,810
Other		4,068		2,477
Communication and transportation		412		425
Accretion expense		404		299
Interest on long-term debt		29		38
	\$	55,388	\$	49,286

15. Related party transactions and balances

In addition to those related party transactions disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements (Notes 8, 11 and 17), the Corporation enters into the following transactions with related entities in the normal course of business.

(a) Due from (to) the Government of Yukon

	2025		2024
	(thousands	of d	ollars)
Accounts payable	\$ (1,350)	\$	(1,956)
Accounts receivable	511		103
Amount due re: Canada - Yukon Low Carbon Economy Fund	1,153		2,753
Less: Valuation allowance re: Canada - Yukon Low Carbon Economy Fund	 (433)		_
Net amount due from (to) the Government of Yukon	\$ (119)	\$	900

Receivables from the Government of Yukon are assessed on an individual basis and valuation allowance is calculated based on the expectation of collection.

(b) Other transactions

The value of administrative services provided by the Government of Yukon to the Corporation is estimated in 2025 to be \$47,000 (2024 - \$45,000). The value of territorial agent services provided by the Corporation to the Government of Yukon for 2025 is estimated to be \$175,000 (2024 - \$172,000). These services are provided without charge and not recorded in the financial statements.



15. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

The employees of the Corporation are paid by the Government of Yukon. The Corporation reimbursed the Government for personnel expenses (Note 14 and Schedule A) paid of \$10,943,000 during 2025 (2024 - \$10,171,000) which are recorded at the exchange amount.

In 2008, the Corporation entered into an agreement with the Government of Yukon for the use of a 48 unit seniors' social housing constructed as part of the Athletes' Village in Whitehorse. The Corporation is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the facility. The value of services provided without charge, relating to the use of this building by the Corporation, is estimated in 2025 to be \$502,000 (2024 - \$502,000) based on the Government of Yukon's amortization expense.

From time to time, the Corporation enters into arrangements with the Government of Yukon for the use of their buildings. The Government of Yukon uses the buildings to provide housing with supports and programming. The Corporation does not charge rent but instead charges the Government of Yukon for operation and maintenance costs. In 2025, the Corporation charged \$101,000 (2024 - \$62,000).

During 2025, the Corporation was charged \$626,000 (2024 - \$667,000) by the Government of Yukon for information technology support services, office rental, office supplies, computer software licensing, vehicle rental services and other upgrades. These charges are recorded at the exchange amount.

16. Contractual obligations and contingencies

							 029 and osequent
	20	25-2026	20	2027-2027			 years
				(thousand:	s of do	llars)	
Outstanding contractual obligations to complete the funding of mortgages receivable at end of year	\$	2,918	\$	-	\$	-	\$ ~
Outstanding contractual obligations to complete agreements and contract commitments at end of year		38,150		20,595		1,316	23,493
Annual subsidies to private social housing organizations		363		363		363	151
	\$	41,431	\$	20,958	\$	1,679	\$ 23,644

The outstanding contractual obligations include \$27,327,000 (2024- \$19,805,000) for the supportive services under a prepaid lease agreement (Note 19) as well as the lease of 16 units and related supportive services in a senior supporting living facility. These lease agreements expire in November 2042 and in July 2043 respectively. Key assumptions used in estimating the amount of the contractual obligation include the inflation rate of 2% (2024 - 2%) and an occupancy rate of 100% (2024 - 100%).

In the normal course of operations, the Corporation is subject to legal claims and possible claims. While the outcome of legal claims or possible claims is subject to future resolution, management's evaluation and analysis of such matters indicates that, individually or in the aggregate, the probable ultimate resolution of all legal claims and possible claims will not have a material financial impact on the Corporation's financial position, results of its operations or its cash flows.



16. Contractual obligations and contingencies (continued)

Pursuant to an agreement signed with CMHC in 1998, the Corporation is liable for a mortgage payable by the Whitehorse Housing Co-operative Association Limited (the Co-operative) in the event of a default. The mortgage matures on July 1, 2025 and the amount payable as at March 31, 2025 was \$149,000 (2024 - \$181,000). Subsequent to year-end, the Co-operative has started the mortgage renewal process. Management believes that the Corporation would be able to repay the mortgage in full through the sale of the Co-operative's assets which are made up of twelve single family dwellings (against which the mortgage is made) in the event of a default.

In 2022, the Corporation acted as an agent when it received \$5,000,000 from CMHC. If Safe At Home Society is unable to operate and maintain these housing units for 20 years, the Corporation, in consultation with CMHC, would need to determine an appropriate course of action to ensure the Corporation's adherence to any potential obligation arising from this flow through arrangement.

17. Contractual rights

The Corporation has contractual rights for the following payments subsequent to March 31, 2025:

5,276
3,953
7,200
7,805
L,194
1,153
192
9,773
7

18. Bad debts write-offs

Section 14(4) of the Financial Administration Act of Yukon requires accounts written off during the fiscal year to be reported in the Public Accounts of Yukon. Bad debts written off during the current year and past four years are as follows:

Year	Amount
2025	\$ -
2024	207,334
2023	35,527
2022	190,534
2021	-



19. Prepaid expenses and inventories held for use

	 2025		2024		
	 (thousands of dollars				
Prepaid Expenses					
- Prepaid Lease	\$ 3,092	\$	3,267		
- Other	331		296		
Inventories held for use	 158		-		
	\$ 3,581	\$	3,563		

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Corporation prepaid \$3,500,000 to lease 10 units for the next twenty years in the Normandy Manor development project. The lease started in December 2022, when the building construction was completed, and expires in November 2042.

20. Asset retirement obligation

The Corporation owns and operates several buildings that are known to have asbestos, which represents a health hazard upon demolition of the building and there is a legal obligation to remove it. The asset retirement obligation accretion expense will be incurred over the estimated number of years to complete the retirement or remediation. Post-closure care is estimated to extend for up to a year post the closure of the building, while demolition and construction continues. Estimated undiscounted costs of \$17,604,000 (2024 - \$14,263,000) have been discounted to present value using a discount rate of 3.5% (2024 - 4.5%) per annum.

Changes to the asset retirement obligation in the year are as follows:

		2025 2024		2024	
	((thousands of dollars)			
Opening balance	\$	8,992	\$	9,962	
Accretion expense		404		299	
Liabilities incurred		24		-	
Liabilities settled		-		(302)	
Change in estimate		(463)		(967)	
Closing balance	\$	8,957	\$	8,992	



21. Financial instruments

The Corporation has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The following analysis provides a measurement of those risks as at March 31, 2025.

a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Corporation if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Such risks mainly arise from certain financial assets held by the Corporation consisting of cash, accounts receivable, due from the Government of Yukon, and mortgages and loans receivable.

Cash

The Corporation's exposure to credit risk associated with cash is assessed as low because the Corporation's cash deposits are held by a reputable Canadian Chartered bank.

Accounts receivable and Due from the Government of Yukon

The Corporation's exposure to credit risk associated with accounts receivable particularly due from CMHC, Government of Yukon and other receivables is considered low as these receivables are due from federal, territorial and First Nation governments. The Corporation is also exposed to credit risk through CMHC indemnifications as in the event of a loan or contribution default, the Corporation is required to rectify the default or fully reimburse CMHC for approved and paid claims. The Corporation mitigates this risk by continuing operation and assuming the loan/contribution obligation.

The Corporation's exposure to credit risk associated with accounts receivable from tenants is assessed as high due to the transient nature of tenants. The Corporation mitigates this risk by keeping records of outstanding accounts where a returning tenant with outstanding account has to settle the amount owed to the Corporation before they are allowed to receive housing benefits.

Allowance for doubtful accounts are provided for potential losses that have been incurred at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Financial Position are net of these allowances for doubtful accounts. All accounts are considered for impairment based on the type of customer revenue and historical repayment information.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for due from Government of Yukon and accounts receivables by type of customer is as follows:

	:	2025	2024			
	(thousands			of dollars)		
Due from the Government of Yukon (Note 15(a))			\$	900		
Due from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (Note 4)		6,022		6,590		
Receivable from tenants (Note 4)		104		179		
Other receivables (Note 4)	-	332		375		
Accounts Receivable		6,458	\$	7,144		



21. Financial instruments (continued)

The Corporation's receivable has a carrying value of \$6,458,000 as at March 31, 2025 (2024 - \$7,144,000). As at March 31, 2025, approximately 1% (2024 - 1%) were over 90 days past due, whereas 99% (2024 - 97%) were current or less than 30 days past due.

Mortgages and loans receivable

The Corporation's exposure to credit risk associated with mortgages and loans receivable is considered low because these receivables are primarily secured by property, and other security instruments. Additionally, the amounts due from clients can be recovered through court imposed repossession of property.

The Corporation has a carrying value of \$25,755,000 as at March 31, 2025 (2024 - \$27,741,000). As at March 31, 2025, approximately 97% (2024 - 95%) were current or less than 30 days past due, whereas 2% (2024 - 3%) were over 90 days past due.

Allowance for impaired loans are provided for potential losses that have been incurred at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed on the Statement of Financial Position are net of these allowances for impaired loans. All accounts are considered for impairment based on the date of last payment and historical repayment information.

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Corporation's objective is to have sufficient liquidity to meet these liabilities when due. The Corporation monitors its cash balance and cash flows generated from operations to meet its liquidity requirements. Financing can be obtained through transfers from the Government of Yukon to mitigate this risk and also, the Corporation has the option to sell from its housing portfolio.

The liquidity risk arises from the financial liabilities consisting of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to the Government of Yukon, long-term debt and advances from the Government of Yukon. The Corporation's accounts payable and accrued liabilities had a carrying value of \$5,810,000 (2024 - \$7,770,000). As at March 31, 2025, approximately 94% (2024- 98%) of accounts payable were current or less than 30 days past due.

The Corporation's due to Government of Yukon had a carrying value of \$119,000 (2024 - Nil). As at March 31, 2025, 100% of due to Government of Yukon were current or less than 30 days past due.

The Corporation's long-term debt has remaining undiscounted contractual cash flows of \$8,544,000 (2024 - \$9,005,000). The amount of principal to be repaid next fiscal year is \$5,344,000, which includes \$5,150,000 payable to the Government of Yukon. The Corporation is expecting that the loan payable to the Government of Yukon will be renewed upon maturity to mitigate the liquidity risk.

The Corporation's advances from the Government of Yukon had a carrying value of \$20,551,000 (2024 - \$17,999,000). This amount is payable immediately upon demand; however, management does not expect that the advances will be called in the near term.



21. Financial instruments (continued)

c) Market Risk

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies will fluctuate due to changes in their respective exchange rates. The Corporation is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk because instruments are held in domestic currency.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. The Corporation is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

Long-term debt has interest rates fixed for long periods of time with the debt intended to be repaid in accordance with corresponding agreed to schedules. Impact of 1% increase in interest rates would add \$4,000 to the Corporation's deficit while a 1% decrease in interest rates would add \$4,000 to the Corporation's surplus.



Yukon Housing Corporation

Schedule of Program Costs, Corporate Services Costs and Administration Expenses for the year ended March 31, 2025 Schedule A

		2025	2024			
		(thousand	s of dollars)			
Social and staff housing operations						
Personnel	\$	5,111	\$	4,948		
General maintenance		6,504		10,004		
Utilities		4,263		3,714		
Property taxes		1,352		1,337		
Building services - in-kind (Note 15(b))		502		502		
Bad debts - tenant receivable		97		152		
Bad debts - other receivable		433		-		
Housing program administration		283		172		
Environmental expense		1,756		-		
Accretion expense		404		299		
Interest on long-term debt		28		38		
Change in asset retirement obligation estimate		(67)		(573)		
Write-down of / loss (gain) on disposal of tangible capital assets		-		75		
	\$	20,666	\$	20,668		
Lending and grant programs						
Affordable housing contributions	\$	20,715	\$	14,172		
Personnel		499		583		
Community partnering contributions		405		415		
Bad debts - loans receivable		(62)		-		
Program materials		1		1		
	\$	21,558	\$	15,171		
Corporate services						
Personnel	\$	2,807	\$	2,656		
Information technology systems and support	Ş	466	Ş	468		
Professional fees		80		397		
1 Tote 3 storius Tees						
	\$	3,353	\$	3,521		
Administration						
Personnel, training and post-employment benefits	\$	1,630	\$	1,345		
Environmental expense		101				
Communications		182		181		
Travel and transportation		230		244		
Professional fees		211		35		
Office space		196		168		
Rentals - office and equipment		120		111		
Office and sundry		123		155		
Boards and committees		54		66		
Program promotion		18		100		
	\$	2,865	\$	2,405		

	L	.and		ocial using		Staff ousing	Offic Buildi		Other Facilities		Furnishings and Equipment	Computer Systems	,	2025 Total		2024 Total
	(thousands of dollars)															
Cost of tangible capital assets at																
beginning of year 1		5,189	16	61,971		23,389	2	,103	62	9	4,307	29	5	197,883		190,660
Acquisitions ¹		800	7	22,210		-		-	13	31	1		-	23,142		8,858
Change in ARO estimate		-		(62)		(221)		(32)	(8	31)	-		-	(396)		(394)
Write-downs		-		-		-		-		-	-		-			(75)
Disposals		-								-	<u> </u>			-		(1,166)
Cost of tangible capital assets at end of																
year ¹		5,989	18	84,119		23,168	2	,071	67	79	4,308	29	5	220,629		197,883
Accumulated amortization at beginning																
of year		-	į	58,533		15,966	1	,787	55	6	2,413	29	5	79,550		75,906
Amortization		-		2,765		399		15		5	280		-	3,464		4,810
Disposals				-		-		-		-						(1,166)
Accumulated amortization at end of																
year		-	(61,298		16,365	1	,802	56	61	2,693	29	5	83,014		79,550
Net book value ¹	\$	5,989	\$ 17	22,821	\$	6,803	\$	269	\$ 11	18	\$ 1,615	\$	- \$	137,615	\$	118,333
Construction in progress	\$	-	\$:	10,269	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	- \$	10,269	\$	8,350
1, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,																

Schedule B

¹ Includes construction in progress